

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 27

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
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Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m., Lafayette (Queiroz) 5:00 p. m.,
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Siler;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9:06 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5:30 p. m. Cachoeira 6:00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10:53 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2:14 p. m. and at Rio at 5:30 p. m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraí.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (per Sant'Anna)
7:35 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Cordeiro (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macuco 5:05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova
Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 9:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45 a. m. and
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
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PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave
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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
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Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 42; from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

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of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Brazilian declaration of independence occurred on the 7th instant and was enthusiastically celebrated in all parts of the country. In this city an additional factor was added to the ceremony by the liberation of 150 slaves through subscriptions promoted by the municipal council—an act for which the city officials and the subscribers to the fund deserve great credit. It is not an agreeable thought, this putting a price upon a man's freedom, a right which the Almighty gave him with his breath—but as the "independence" which Dom Pedro I proclaimed on the plains of Ypiranga rises no higher than this right of ownership in human flesh and blood, the purchase of that stolen right with cash may not only be praised, but it may in reality be accepted as a popular amendment to the national declaration of rights. Thus far the only right of the slave in this declaration—*independência ou morte*—is that of death. Since 1871 there has been an effort to demonstrate his rights to *independência* also, but thus far without more than partial success. Until that time comes, and until the people of Brazil have made their own that greatest of political principles—the object of government is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number—that declaration on the plains of Ypiranga must remain unrealized and meaningless. After all, the test of a nation's right to independence is the use she makes of it, the benefits secured through it. And what is the record of Brazil in this respect? How much of political and personal liberty, of commercial and industrial development, of security for life and property, of enlightenment, of progress and of refinement, have been secured during these sixty-three years of political independence? If it can be demonstrated that the country has gained in each and every one of these particulars, then this September anniversary is something more than a commemoration of a political separation from the mother country—it is the anniversary of the dawning of a new political life, out of which have sprung a higher civilization and a juster equalization of the rights and privileges of men, than could have been possible under the old order of things.

THE increase of disorder and lawlessness in this city since the accession of the conservatives to power is a matter which can not fail to attract widespread attention, and the conclusions which disinterested men will draw from it will necessarily be

highly unfavorable to those to whom an irresponsible caprice has entrusted the reins of government. Most people will find it difficult to understand just why the disorderly elements of society feel more privileged under the conservatives than under the liberals, and yet such seems to be the case. It is true that many of the former protectors of the *capoeiras* were conservatives, but as many of those persons are dead and others are now too old to take an active interest in matters of the street, there is evidently little more than the tradition to warrant this confidence. Still, the fact remains that this feeling does exist, and that it has already been the cause of much disorder and many outrages. Several assassinations have already occurred, while hardly a day passes that does not record a stabbing affray or a street quarrel. And the most dangerous feature is the absolute confidence which these cutthroats have in their immunity from punishment. One of them not long since attacked an editor of one of the morning papers of this city, and openly boasted of the "protection" which secured him against arrest. And the president of a tram company writes that he has repeatedly complained to the police authorities of this same fellow's attacks on passengers, but always to no effect. It would seem full time that the protectors of these cutthroats were exposed and held accountable for the outrages committed under their permission, if not under their direct instigation. And it would also seem full time that the better elements of society should take the matter in hand and stamp out these acts of lawlessness, even if it is necessary to organize a "vigilance committee" to do it. If the law and police authorities are powerless against these ruffians who run amuck in the street with their knives, then private action becomes absolutely necessary. A few samples of Judge Lynch's authority would doubtless have a very wholesome influence.

The political outlook at the present moment is one that cannot be considered reassuring. The new prime minister not only persists in his refusal to reply to interpellations in the Chamber, but has more than once used expressions regarding that body which have aroused feelings of bitter opposition and may lead to complications of a serious character. Already many prominent deputies have declared themselves against voting the budget prorogation, and unless Premier Cotepepe modifies his treatment of the liberal majority there is still danger that this action of the few will be made general. The only recourse then will be to prorogue the budget of last year by decree, in which case the special credits asked for will depend upon the same arbitrary exercise of authority. In the present state of affairs this conflict between the executive and legislative authorities can not be considered otherwise than gravely injurious to the best interests of the country. There has been no budget passed since 1882, and that in itself was so defective that it failed utterly to meet the necessities of the country. Since then the sterility of the General Assembly has been so great that nothing whatever has been accomplished beyond the mere prorogation of the budget from year to year. And now, when it would seem that this puerile policy can not possibly be continued longer, the executive power seeks to settle a conflict over the emancipation question by an arbitrary change of government which renders necessary another budget prorogation. There is no disguising the fact that the consequences arising from this act are likely to be serious, and that nothing less than absolute political incapacity could have counseled such a step. In order to humor the reactionists of the country, its financial difficulties must go

unsolved, and its receipts and expenditures must remain unadjusted. To save for the planters' pockets the few milreis represented by the labor of a few thousand decrepit old slaves, the country must suffer untold losses through its disorganized finances and must, perforce, go again through the farcical and costly expedient of a general election. It is sheer infatuation! And at the end, what will be gained? What promises do the conservatives offer that the country will be better governed than now? And what assurances can men offer who have heretofore used the custom house for an illegal private business, or the resources of a semi-government banking institution for a private and ill-considered speculation? Are such men likely to reform administrative abuses, cut down deficits, and improve public credit? Can good government be expected from men who themselves have no respect for the law, nor for the interests of the public? However serious the outlook at this moment—whether relating to the finances, or to commerce, or to industry, or to politics, or even to society—it is nothing compared with what is threatened by this policy of indecision and procrastination.

One of the most remarkable features of the recent changes is that of the present state of the Saraiva project. Forced through a liberal Chamber by a liberal cabinet, against the arguments and protests of the best men of that party, it is now being forced through a conservative Senate by a conservative cabinet on much the same terms. The new premier, on whom Saraiva's mantle has fallen, together with his colleague who presides over the department of agriculture, both admit that the project is defective, and in some respects bad. And yet, for the puerile reasons that the Chamber has declared itself against the ministry and that it has already passed the project, the ministry now refuses to accept any amendments to it, however good and necessary they may be. And the further spectacle is afforded of a bill being pushed through the Brazilian Senate against the united protests and appeals of its most intelligent and honored members, and without one sincere word in its favor. Thus far the ministry has had nothing but excuses and apologies to offer. Against it are arrayed such men as José Bonifácio, Afonso Celso, Sinimbu, Ottoni, Silveira da Motta and Silveira Martins, while for it appears only the silent apologizing representatives of an invisible, irresponsible power. The proofs that this project will serve only to obstruct the march of emancipation, to discourage private action and to further burden the state with debt and responsibility, fall upon closed ears. It is becoming more and more evident that the Saraiva project had its origin outside of any cabinet, and that it is now being pushed through regardless of ministerial opinions or senatorial protests. On no other hypothesis can the action of its supporters be based. The whole affair is a sham, from its conception down to the present moment. It was felt that some measure must be adopted in the interests of emancipation, and the problem therefore was to create one which would make an appearance of concession, while in reality conceding nothing. From this purpose sprang the Saraiva project, one of the most deceptive and reactionary measures that ever disgraced parliamentary annals. Whatever may be the certainty of its adoption, it is no less certain that it will deceive no one and that it will settle nothing. The institution of slavery must fall—and that speedily. If parliament refuses to provide better measures for emancipation to-day, they will be demanded from it to-morrow, and so on until abolition

is finally achieved. In every country where slavery has existed this same opposition has been made, but in every case the moral force of the cause has overthrown every barrier which the ingenuity of sophists and time-servers could raise. So, too, will it be in Brazil. The agitation for abolition will go on, whatever may be the fate of the project now before the Senate.

The great changes created in trade, first by the introduction of steam, and then by the submarine telegraph cables, have naturally been felt in our market also. From the old time when the trade between the United States and Brazil was done by means of seven-eighths cost credits, the balance being furnished by the outward cargoes, to the present time, when nearly the whole trade is done by steam and much of the coffee shipped is sold before it leaves our port, the difference is so great that an examination into the manner of doing the business in coffee may be of utility. We venture to assert that the fiscal regulations, and all other regulations where the authorities can interfere, do not show an improvement at all in proportion to the advance made in the export business. Red tape continues to encircle the coffee sack until it is safe in the lighter, or in the hold of the vessel engaged to carry it to its destination. Whether the obsolete *regulamento* of the custom house could be improved, we do not propose to discuss, for the government has the right to collect the export duties as may seem best to those in authority; but that the shipping facilities might be vastly improved by allowing coffee to be shipped through any bonded warehouse, and this too with no possible risk to the revenue, is evident. Duties must be paid in the custom house, and the despatch with the signatures of the competent officials is the proof that these duties have been paid; why, therefore, should the owner of the coffee be constrained to send it to any one wharf, when each bonded warehouse has a custom house official who could perfectly well see that no smuggling occurred? The monopoly granted the D. Pedro II docks in this matter is unjust and antiquated, and it should be repealed at once. As to the matter of purchase and sale, we readily see very little improvement in this. Exporters continue to buy from the packer, who buys from the factor, the direct representative of the planter. The tendency of modern trade seems to be unquestionably to do away with middlemen, and recent years in Rio show that this is occurring here, particularly in the trade with the United States. Whether it is more advantageous to establish a branch house, or houses, in Brazil or to pay in commissions a sum more or less equal to the cost of maintaining these branches, is a matter of a private character, with which we have nothing to do; but it is undeniable that a large operator in coffee must feel that his interests are more closely looked after by a partner, or an employee, than would be the case if his correspondent was also the agent of others, who are possibly his competitors in the trade. However, as before stated, this does not concern us. What seems to us will very soon require a modification, is the business of the packer. This middleman is not known in any other market, not even in Santos, and his sole reason of being (if we may so express it) is that he has been—and no doubt still is—useful, as a species of coffee reservoir to collect the rivulets represented by the factors and to distribute the collection to the exporters. Reservoirs are generally of an expensive nature, and a water tax results; packers of coffee collect this tax in the very heavy charge of 700 reis for each sack and all the profit on price obtainable, and that the business is profitable admits of no doubt. It would

not be advisable, nor, perhaps, would it be practicable for the exporter to purchase direct from the factor, so long as the coffee comes from the plantation in packages of a different weight from those in which it is shipped, but the necessity for this diversity in packages should tend to disappear as the locomotive drives away the pack mule; and when once the planter sends his coffee to market in an exportable form, one of the advantages claimed for the packer disappears. Until this occurs, why cannot the factor pack the coffee, as is done in Santos, and dispose of it to the exporter? The business is profitable; so that for the extra labor there would be compensation. It would be a new-fangled idea no doubt, and is the emanation of a newspaper which is supposed to know none of the necessities of the trade, but it is a suggestion which, in imitation of Sr. Saraiva with his emancipation project, we make "an open question."

THE recent recommendation of the Club de Engenharia with reference to the system to be employed in the imposition of a land tax, is one which should receive careful study on the part of the advocates of such a tax before accepting the plan submitted. The Club has done well to take up the subject and advocate the imposition of such a tax, and the high standing of its members will certainly go far toward creating a favorable opinion regarding it. The necessity of this tax is clearly evident; in fact it is an essential preparatory step for the large immigration which so many desire. As all the lands near towns and railways are held by a comparatively few large proprietors, who neither cultivate them, nor are willing to sell them, the only method that can be employed to compel cultivation or sale is to impose a land tax. And on cultivated lands also the tax is no less necessary, as they are just as legitimate objects for taxation as warehouses, factories, industries, or trade. Any system which exempts land from taxation is radically unjust, and for the simple reason that it leads to excessive taxation on commercial and industrial occupations and creates unwarranted distinctions. The Club de Engenharia, therefore, is doing a very necessary work in advocating the tax and in proposing a method for its imposition. The plan proposed, however, is radically defective. It is proposed to divide the country into three zones running parallel with the sea coast, and to impose two fixed taxes for each one according to the fertility of the land, the rate to decrease with each zone inland. Such a system will unavoidably be full of inequalities and cumbersome details, and it will in itself be an obstacle to the successful imposition of the tax. There is only one system which can be employed that will be elastic enough to meet all requirements—and that is a uniform rate levied on the market value of the land. Such a system requires no zones, surveys, or special exceptions; and under it every man will pay his just share—always providing that the tax assessors do their work impartially. The lands near the coast, or near market towns, or near river and railway routes, will naturally have a higher tax, while those in the interior will pay less according to their distance from these advantages. Whatever exception may be made to this plan, should be against those enormous uncultivated estates near towns and along railways, which are now so great an obstruction to the agricultural development of the country. On such lands a special tax should be levied over and above the general tax, and its proceeds should be devoted to local improvements.

The speech of Senator Sinimbu in the Senate on the 3rd instant is one which the friends of European immigration can not

easily read without feelings of deep humiliation and shame. This gentleman is, *par excellence*, the champion and exponent of the great landed proprietors of the country. His theories of government, as illustrated by his public acts, are all based on the protection and aggrandizement of the great proprietors. For him, immigration means nothing more than the acquirement of servile laborers for the great estates, the development of the country is only their extension, and banks and currency a means of furnishing them with ready cash. It was Premier Sinimbu who originated the Chinese importation scheme of a few years since, and it is that same gentleman who to-day holds up that iniquitous traffic as the only alternative to which the planter can turn. In his discussion of the Saraiva project on the 3rd, and as a reason for renewing his advocacy of Chinese labor, he spoke in the following terms of the inexpediency of depending so much on European immigration for the future supply of labor:

The Germans, whether Catholics or Protestants, wish the church because they are very religious; the school is indispensable for them because they place great value on the education of their children; furthermore they have certain social habits, they are accustomed to social life; there will not be a German colony where there can not be seen handsome buildings, a brewery, and a dancing hall where the girls, after working all the week, go to give themselves up to the pleasures of the dance and to establish associations which naturally lead to marriage. It is very evident that, with all these habits, the German can not settle upon our *sertões* (interior districts).

The Portuguese colonization, on account of similarity of language, of religion and even of habits, is better adapted, but even so the colonist contract d abroad flees from the house of the master who hired him for the first thing which happens; he is a freedman [*liberto*] who emancipates himself by running away, and if he returns to him who first hired him, it will be after having acquired a sad experience from others who wish to speculate with his services.

There remains only Italy, which is to-day manifesting a tendency for emigration; but I recollect even yet, Mr. President, with a certain aversion, the many difficulties with which I contended, when I was in the cabinet, on account of the many reclamations from the Italian legation, in virtue of the occurrences which had happened with their compatriots. It is quite possible that on plantations where the proprietor is accustomed to work with free people, these can be well treated; but that Italy should be considered a source of emigrants for agriculture, is a point on which I entertain serious doubts.

Because of these convictions, Premier Sinimbu undertook to secure Chinese laborers for the Brazilian plantations, and for the manifest reason that their ignorance, helplessness and semi-servile condition would render unnecessary the more civilized surroundings and good treatment required by the European free laborer. That such a confession should be made at this day, when so many efforts are being made to improve the condition of the laborer in this country, is a matter both for surprise and pain. If it is impossible to give the immigrant the privileges of church, school and social recreation, or liberty of action in contracting and terminating his services or of protest in case of ill-treatment, what in the name of common justice does the planter require? Sr. Sinimbu admits that the planter who is "accustomed to free people," may treat him well; but how many such planters are there? Is there no obligation on the part of the state to protect this helpless laborer? Is his happiness and well-being to be dependent solely upon the caprice of his "master"? Better, a thousand times better, that all such matters as these should sink with the ruin threatened by emancipation, than that such a state of things should continue! If the Brazilian planter can not learn to treat the free laborer well, then let him disappear with the institution of which he is a component part.

INSTEAD of taking advantage of the reaction against excessive expenditure kept up by borrowed money which followed the failure of the Pelligrini loan in London, our Argentine neighbors have unfortunately chosen to patch up matters for the present with a partial internal loan and a further issue of paper money, without any real effort to effect economies. The internal loan of twenty millions to pay off the Treasury's indebtedness to the banks was coldly received, and apparently for the reason that the absence of a definite fiscal policy left the public in doubt as to what the next step will be. The banks were compelled to take the bonds at 80% and all other creditors at par, which in itself was sufficient cause for serious doubts as to the honest intentions of the government. There still remaining a balance of some ten millions of the floating debt to be provided for, besides the cash needed to carry on the expensive public works under way and projected, it is now proposed to authorize a further issue of paper money and home bonds for these purposes. Such a policy is sheer madness. At a time when the credit of the government has suffered a severe shock and the money markets of London and Paris have been shut against further loans, except on humiliating conditions—at such a time the only wise policy is retrenchment and a careful employment of domestic resources. Instead of this the government decides to continue its costly and unremunerative improvements and to further depreciate its credit by the issue of paper money and high interest-bearing bonds. Of course, if our Argentine neighbors prefer this policy, we can have nothing to say; but in the interests of the country and the men who are contributing so much for its advancement, we sincerely hope that its rulers will think twice before going further in this direction. As we have before said, no amount of undeveloped resources will warrant so heavy a mortgaging of the future. If the Argentine Republic were ten times as rich in natural resources, it could not long withstand such a policy. The only result for such an infatuation is ruin—and a ruin which will crush the country to the level of Peru to-day. No one will dispute the resources of Peru, or of the other Spanish American republics of the north—and yet what are they? To what deaths of disorder and degradation have not their spendthrift governments brought them? If the Argentine Republic wants to secure permanent prosperity, let her cut down her burdens of taxation, keep expenditures within the revenue, and let each generation make its own public improvements.

Overland Times, July 17.

CEYLON AND INDIA PLANTERS.

The *Andas Mail* in an article on coffee cultivation and the depressed condition of the industry, holds up the Ceylon planters as an example to their less enterprising confrères in South India. Says the *Mail*:

"It is no good telling planters, as our correspondent does, 'to wait till the clouds roll by'; the clouds have been rolling by the planter for the last five years, and the horizon shows little sign of clearing. It was not by howling that hackneyed ditty that the Ceylon planters lifted themselves out of the ruin caused by the failure of their coffee. With all their brag and affected contempt for other districts, there is much in their conduct that Indian planters would do well to imitate. As long as they could get money to work their coffee, they maintained that no one but themselves understood the art; when four-fifths of the coffee acreage in the island was utterly ruined, they boldly went in for cinchona, and announced to the world that Ceylon was the only country where it could be grown to a profit. Finding this disproved by the hard logic of facts they rooted out their cinchona and replaced it with tea; and now they gaily talk of driving the Indian and Chinese tea out of the market. In a year or two more they may be digging up their tea bushes and proving in the Colombo papers that as an orange-growing country they are on the high road to smash Florida. As a matter of fact, the Ceylon planters are having as hard a time as their Indian brothers; but they manage to keep a bold face to the world, and to invest capital in their industries. With the millions of cinchona that are coming forward in Wynaad and elsewhere, and with the possibilities opened up by the introduction of such products as tea, cocoa, and fibre, our own planters have no reason to be so extremely despondent."

With regard this we have only to state that we really mean to "lick creation" this time with tea, as we did for a time with cinchona and coffee.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

September 2.—In the Senate, the bill for the protection of trade marks was ordered to be printed. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS asked for information as to government employees holding two or more situations. In the discussion of the emancipation project, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO called attention to the fact that the premier's statement that amendments would not be accepted, was not in agreement with those made by two of the cabinet in the Chamber, and said that the Senate had become a mere *chancelaria*; he thought it better to cease discussion and at once to count the votes, so that the voice of the 150,000 electors of the country could be obtained on the subject. Did the premier conscientiously suppose that the project would tranquillize the agricultural interest? He begged leave to answer—and would give two reasons for his answer:—and the abolition *propaganda* would become more exigent and active, and that the premier could not believe in its possible extinction. The premier had said that all economy must be used as to expenses, and that he felt the hard necessity of creating new taxes for improving the financial position; how could he then think of a law to increase the debt by thousands of *contos*, and to create new taxes to meet the interest on this increase? A drought was threatened at the north, and the low exchange and decrease of revenue were other reasons. He had *data* to prove that for the last six months of the past fiscal year the revenue at the Rio, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco custom-houses fell off 6,257,000\$ from that for the same period of the preceding year. The premier's anxiety to have the bill passed previous to the elections arose from partisanship, not from the reasoning of a statesman. He might prophesy that the premier, or perhaps a successor of his, would have to propose the revocation of this law, because of the enormous debt and the taxes. He could not reconcile the ideas of Senators Correia, João Alfredo and Paulino with those of the project; nor the expressions of the ministers of agriculture, of empire and of finance. He thought the 5 per cent. tax might be resisted, as unconstitutional. He pointed out serious capital defects in the project, viz.: the scale of the depreciation in the values of the younger slaves, as being too small; the excessive prices fixed, pecuniary indemnity and finally the absolute want of any provision for the education of the freedmen. His ideas might be thus summarized; no law would be acceptable extending the duration of slavery for more than six years, or which admitted any other indemnity than that of service. Sr. CORREIA preferred a step in advance, such as the passage of the project, to nothing. The project was an advance, for whereas under the Rio Branco law slavery only became extinct at the death of the last slave, who was not freed under the *fundo*, this project considerably shortened the period. The speaker thought that if it was not obtainable, what could be got was satisfaction. No one could prevent that a new Chamber might discuss the law; only one law was irrevocable, viz.: to declare the extinction of slavery, which could only be passed in reserving a contemplation for the great financial and economical interests of the Brazilian nation. He denied Sr. Affonso Celso's declaration that the 5 per cent sur-tax was unconstitutional; for its collection had been authorized by the Chamber, which was the competent power in this. He then further defended himself against the charge that he was incoherent, and finally he would support the measure, for the great interests attached to slavery for cycles could not be forgotten. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS did not altogether agree with Sr. Affonso Celso, but if he were a deputy he would refuse the budget laws as asked by the premier, who having claimed for the project a majority in the Chamber, should to that majority apply for his budget laws. He did not believe the project would tranquillize the public, and would therefore oppose it, for it in no manner put a stop to the abolition movement which preached robbery and murder, and every kind of disorder. He would support the measure, for the great interests attached to slavery for cycles could not be forgotten. The minister of agriculture was of those who, together with S. Paulo planters generally, had not strongly enough opposed abolition, counting perhaps upon creating a monopoly of the coffee markets for their province; this however would be opposed by Sr. de Bismark, in Africa, who would cultivate that fertile soil with black labor, and also by the planters of Rio de Janeiro and Minas. He said that ex-deputy Taunay, who was rich, had employed none of his money in colonies, but contented himself in writing to banks and individuals to colonize their plantations. The minister had colonized, but he should not believe that he could thus strike a mortal blow at the principal industry of the country. In referring to a remark of Sr. Ottoni's relative to thievery (*ladrocinio*) in the interior under the Rio Branco law, he said, of the committees appointed to classify slaves two were government employees and that if there were thievery, upon these employees should the charge fall. "If there be a class," said the speaker, "worthy of respect for its proflity, it is that of the planters." He proceeded to combat the ideas of those who favored the freeing of sexagenarian slaves, asking why such planters as favored this did not voluntarily free those slaves of this age owned by them. He also considered the fixed prices too high, even for the coffee producing districts. The speaker was rather severe on Senator Silveira da Mota, who had been, he said, a defender of the slave revolution, afterwards a conservative, and then a radical, which last he considered was the worst. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

September 3.—In the Senate, Sr. João Alfredo and Affonso Celso had a discussion touching an interruption printed in yesterday's report, as made by the former, and which he protested was incorrectly reported. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS in moving for information regarding the *abolition* also alluded to the revocation of the order of the late minister of agriculture forbidding Dr. Bustamante entrance to the department. In the debate on the emancipation project, the minister of agriculture said his remarks in the Chamber, that were he part of the cabinet he would not present such a project, had been commented upon in the Senate and in the Chamber to convict him of incoherency,

but he claimed that he had also said, that were he placed in the dilemma of voting against the project, which would mean adjourning the question, or in favor of it with the amendments accepted by the late premier, he would adopt the latter alternative. He said that the government had endeavored to arrive at a *modus vivendi* with the Chamber, respecting the project and the budget laws; the government had foreseen that amendments to the project might be offered in the Senate, which would oblige its return to the Chamber. But the Chamber refused a vote of confidence, and this being a rejection of the *modus vivendi* the government had determined to accept the project as passed, for it did not consider it convenient to submit this a second time to a Chamber by which it had been already passed by a large majority. Had the Chamber accepted the *modus*, the government would have awaited the Senate amendments before coming to any decision; for as all recognized that the project had defects, they would not have been exposed by the government. He admitted that in the support of Sr. Saravia by the conservatives some little political confidence was expressed, but the late premier had the confidence of the conservatives on this question. He defended the table of prices in the project, and he insisted that pecuniary indemnification was not its principal feature; if the 5 per cent. sur-tax produced 3,000,000\$, only 2,000,000\$, including interest, would be available for emancipation, and *quota* would annually tend to decrease. To interruptions, he replied that in less than 13 years slavery would be extinct; he even expected it might be in 8 or 9 years. The difference between Sr. Afonso Celso's project and that in debate was not therefore great. The project as presented by Sr. Saravia and that under discussion were identical in their capital points, which the late premier had insisted upon (Sr. Saravia declared that he had ceded to the speaker only in that part treating of colonization.) The slave statistics were obscure, defective and incomplete, and the prices fixed in the table as nearly correct as it was possible to make them. He proceeded to reply *seriatim* to Sr. Afonso Celso's objections. (Many interruptions occurred.) He then defended the S. Paulo planters against the attacks of Senator Martinho Campos. As a planter he could speak with experience as to free labor on coffee plantations in S. Paulo, for it had been employed by him for 15 years; there were now in the province 30,000 colonists employed in the cultivation of coffee, and he thought this refuted the objection that coffee could not be cultivated by free labor. This question was not attached to the project, but if he were invited to speak in the debate on the budget he would fully discuss the question. Sr. SINIMBU' would merely declare his intention of voting against the project, for he had declared when minister that he would vote for no modification of the Rio Branco law, because the source being exhausted, the slave current would dry up. He objected to the violent means advocated for hastening emancipation. He insisted upon the rights of property which he considered attacked by the project. Rubber, cotton, sugar and coffee were all in dangerous positions, and was this, he asked, the occasion for depriving agriculture of its slave labor. As to colonization, where was it to be sought? The emigrant only left his country that he might become an owner of property abroad, and although the *colônia* system would be advantageous, he might assert that the colonist would only continue to work until he had cleared his debts. The Germans would not emigrate in families, but in large numbers, and being religious they required their own churches, as also breweries, dance-houses, etc., hence the force could be expected to go into our interior (*sertões*). The Portuguese were better, but the first thing thought of by one brought here under contract, was to run away from his employer (*patrão*). Only Italy remained; he however remembered the many reclamations of the Italian legation, while he was minister, and although it was possible that on plantations where the owner was accustomed to free labor, the Italians might be well treated, he did not think they could be counted upon as a source of immigration. The Chinese, he considered, were the most appropriate immigrants, and he had endeavored to secure the treaty with China, which was nullified after by an out-cry, raised he knew not why. Peru had been obliged to send for coolies, and during the last campaign with Chile it had been seen what excellent results they had produced. He had recently read in American papers that Canada had appointed a committee to examine into the question, as to whether the settlement of negroes and coolies in certain localities would be harmful, and it was proved (*averiguou-se*) that the coolie would be very suitable. The speaker then drew a parallel between the struggle for life in Brazil, and that of plants that the parasites throttle and kill; a plantation abandoned for two years becomes a wilderness. The emancipation of the slave would be the ruin of all who live on plantations, and the prospect was horrifying. Another parallel was drawn between the empire and a man with impoverished blood; did the doctor use the lancet on the latter, he would be an assassin; were more taxes worn from the former, it was destruction. Sr. LIMA DUARTE said that while this project had been presented in the Chamber by a liberal government as an open question, it was presented to the Senate by a conservative government as a closed one. He had always thought that the emancipation question would be settled once for all, and not treated of until the country could act in this manner. Means of communication, immigration encouraged by legislative action, protection for the immigrants' family and religion, he had considered should have first been settled, but nothing had been, or would be, done as to these. He would present his project (not as an amendment for that would be useless, which he would not do, neither over-loaded the state with debt, etc., would have prevented conflicts between slaves and masters, and also the state of confusion, of agony, in which agriculture would perish. He would merely read his project that his ideas might be on file; "Art. 1. In seven years from the date of this law slavery becomes extinct in Brazil. Art. 2. All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked." Sr. IGACIO MARTINS would move amendments to the project for the purpose of more nearly equalizing the prices of its table and values in the various provinces, and while recognizing the fallacy

of now doing so, he would persist in presenting them. (They were read, seconded and carried over.) In the Chamber, the committee reported on the additional credits asked to meet sundry deficits and old scores and also on the prorogation of the budget laws of 1884-85 for 1885-86 with these additions. Sr. CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA read a communication from the premier to the president, in which he refused to answer the questions put to him by the speaker and Deputy Campos Salles. This was sharply criticized by the speaker, Deputes CAMPOS SALLES and ZAMA, and the premier was defended by Deputes RODRIGUES DA SILVA and GOMES DE ASSIS. Deputy NABUCO commenced to speak, but was interrupted and the session was adjourned in much disorder.

September 4.—In the Senate, the minister of empire, replied to Sr. Martinho Campos' motion for information relative to the *abolition*. Sr. JOSÉ BONIFACIO was very severe upon the refusal of the premier to answer questions to be asked him in the Chamber. As to the project; it pleased no one, least of all the ministry who had accepted it as a fatal imposition of unforeseen circumstances; the Senate under the moral pressure of the rise and fall of two cabinets must not and can not modify it lest it disappear, the Chamber supported the late ministry and can accept no amendments to it. He then sharply criticized both the late premier and the liberals who had voted for the project, all of the clauses of which he would oppose. He confronted the action of Visconde do Rio Branco with that of Senator Saravia and Barão de Cotegipe, much to the detriment of the latter, and further gave a short summary of the legislation on the slavery question in the empire. The project, while obliging in the registry the declaration of nationality, recognizes as slaves all those registered, thus legitimizing surreptitious slavery without a legal right, should contain an express declaration that all Africans under 54 years of age are free. The prices fixed have one merit—they mark the maximum value of the slave, and guarantee certain sale. After further analyses of the table, he referred to the constant efforts of Wilberforce, and that the debate might continue he presented amendments and moved that they be referred to committee. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS regretted that the preceding speaker should have placed his great talents at the service of an idea which will cause the ruin of the great industry of the country. After comparing Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo, the action of Senator Silveira Martins and the minister of agriculture in the slavery question, he hoped the premier would avail of the adjournment of the debate and explain how his views on the subject had become changed. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 5.—In the Senate, Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS said he had been furnished by Senator Correia with tables showing irregularities in a section of the department of agriculture respecting employed, but he wished tables from the other sections of that department, especially that of public lands and colonization. Sr. OTTONI said that when the liberal party found it had been divided, parties should have been re-organized into reformers, the accelerators of emancipation and emancipationists (*liberators dos escravos*), but the chiefs of the two parties refused this, and insisted upon hoisting their old, torn, damaged, and very similar banners. He criticized the electoral management of Sr. Martinho Campos who, from two districts in Minas had tried to send two senators, and two opponents of the Dantas cabinet. He referred to the Ku-Klux clubs and the pressure brought upon juries, that slaves might be acquitted so that the masters might inflict punishment. The struggle between masters and slaves had been stopped by the Dantas project, which had inspired the latter with hope. He thought it would lead to more tranquility if the Senate adopted Sr. José Bonifacio's amendment. This could not pass the Chamber, but would force from candidates some expression on the emancipation project. The premier defended the action of the government and a rather sharp dialogue ensued with Senator Ottoni. He protested against the manner in which Sr. José Bonifacio had attacked the ministry and went on to say that the reason the liberals asked to adjourn the project, was because the Chamber had agreed to pass the budget laws and now repeated of its promise. He defended his action in refusing to reply to questions in the Chamber by reading a clause of the *regimento* (rules). In conclusion he declared it was the duty of the Chamber to grant the budget laws and read extracts from the speeches of Sr. Dantas and others to prove this. The premier was much interrupted during his speech. Sr. FRANCO DE SA also spoke against the project.

September 9.—In the Senate, Sr. AFONSO CELSO read a telegram from Ouro Preto announcing disorders there, but the minister of justice also read two telegrams denying this. The emancipation project was again discussed by Sr. AFONSO CELSO, who replied to the premier regarding his refusal to answer questions in the Chamber and spoke upon the legality of the proposed sur-tax of 5 per cent. IGACIO MARTINS and JOSÉ BONIFACIO. The latter was again sarcastic and severe upon the premier. In the Chamber the officers were elected. Deputy FRANCA CARVALHO occupied the rest of the session, speaking upon subjects of no general importance.

September 10.—In the Senate, after some provincial question were settled, Senators MARTINHO CAMPOS and FRANCO DE SA spoke against the emancipation project; the former also replied to some remarks made by Senator Ottoni. In the Chamber, Deputy NABUCO was granted an hour of the first session in the coming week to present a project for the confederation of the provinces of the empire. Sr. SOARES referred to the government exchange operations. Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA discussed the committee report, and expressed of the opinion that the Chamber should refuse to pass the prorogation of the budget laws, until the premier replied to the questions to be asked him in the Chamber and presented a motion to this effect. The minister of finance replied, and defending the premier repeated a little more or less what the premier had said in the Senate, as to the incoherency of members of the Chamber, relative to the prorogation of the budget, which he thought it was the duty of the Chamber

to pass. Sr. NABUCO accompanied Sr. Candido de Oliveira in his idea that the prorogation should not be granted. The session was somewhat disorderly.

September 11.—In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI, DANTAS and FRANCO DE SA spoke on the emancipation project. Art. 1 was passed, all amendments being rejected. In the Chamber, after Deputy MORRIRA DE BARROS had spoken on the prorogation of the budget law, the vote was taken on Deputy Candido de Oliveira's motion, which was rejected by 64 to 38. The bill was passed in first discussion by 65 to 37 votes.

September 12.—In the Senate, the emancipation project was further discussed by Senators DANTAS and MARTINHO CAMPOS. No session in the Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The July receipts of the Amazonas postoffice were 2,012\$990.

—The July receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 186,798\$389.

—The province of Amazonas spends 406,000\$ per annum in subsidies to steamship companies.

—In Sorocaba, S. Paulo, no one was buried from the 21st to the 28th July. Where were their horse-pistols, knives and clubs hidden?

—The *Rio Branco*, of Pirassununga, São Paulo, has been informed that the next coffee crop is to be a very light one, because of the drought.

—The deposits in August at the Bahia savings bank were 83,101\$, and withdrawals 56,946\$050; the balance on the 31st ult. was 2,179,546\$045.

—Some prominent residents of São Paulo are now negotiating for an Italian opera company for the months of April and May of next year.

—The coffee crop of the municipality of Tietê, São Paulo, last year amounted to 124,800 arrobas (3,200 bags), and that of sugar to 52,600 arrobas (71 tons).

—The conservatives of Sta. Maria Magdalena, province of Rio, were so overjoyed at their party coming into office, that they even illuminated the cemetery! And it was not altogether out of harmony with the occasion either!

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo is credibly informed that the duties paid on the new house numbers imported for that city amounted to a total of 2,000\$, or at the rate of 480 reis per kilo.

—It is reported that Sr. Ferreira Vianna will appear as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber at the coming elections from the 1st district of Rio de Janeiro, says a contemporary. Has the Dr. tired of aesthetics?

—The S. Paulo papers say that the shareholders of the S. Paulo central sugar factory are to make a protest against the considerable increase in the liabilities of the company, arising from the issue of debentures in London.

—A dynamo-electric machine with a large number of accumulators, etc., have been recently received at São Paulo for interior electric lighting. It is expected to inaugurate the lighting of houses by electricity in a very short time.

—The colonists on Sr. Antonio Prado's estate in S. Paulo upon learning of his nomination as minister of agriculture let off 20 dozen rockets, made speeches in German, Italian and Portuguese, and otherwise showed "spontaneous rejoicing."

—According to the *India Rubber and Gutta Percha and Electrical Trade Journal* the receipts of rubber into the United Kingdom in 1884 were 198,844 cwt., valued at £2,272,499, of which Brazil contributed 91,061 cwt., valued at £1,373,823.

—The São Paulo Central Sugar Factory of Brazil Limited, located at Capivary, S. Paulo, has been declared bankrupt by the *faiz de direito* of that district because of a suspension of payments. The contractors for the works have a claim of 113,000\$ against the company.

—The new mail service between Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, and Cuiabá, capital of Matto Grosso, which the government has recently established, requires 28 days for the trip. Only one trip a month is to be made for which the government is to pay 1,100\$.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 31,968\$139, of which 8,577\$710 were from the central office at São Paulo, and 23,110\$420 from the agencies throughout the province. The total receipts for the same month last year were 29,301\$260.

—The customary prelections of a small coffee-crop are beginning to come in from the provinces. The *Cornio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the next crop will not be abundant owing to various circumstances. Comprehensive, certainly; but let us be definite, colleague!

—The colonists on the plantation of the new minister of agriculture had a great celebration over the news of his appointment to a cabinet position. There were speeches in German, Italian and Portuguese, and twenty dozen rockets spoke eloquently in the language of the country.

—The amount collected at the Bahia custom house in August was 904,372\$525, of which 801,848\$985 was for account of the general and 102,523\$540 of the provincial government.

—The provincial legislators are much incensed at the late president of Rio de Janeiro for having granted the Leopoldina railway permission to pass over a part of the province. The Campos and Carangola claimed that it was an infringement of their concession, but the general government sustained the president.

—Two proposals only were received in the third call for tenders for the Santos harbor improvements—one from Sr. José Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos, the other from Sr. Domenico Leverio & Co. and Engineer Eduardo Mendes Linoeiro. The first agrees to begin the works within four months and asks for a privilege for 30 years, while the others want six months before beginning work and a privilege for 40 years. The proposals have been referred to the president of the province.

—The local export tax on sugar in the municipality of Campos for the current year is estimated at 20,490\$436. Add to this the export taxes imposed by the province and then by the general government, and some idea may then be had of the chances of the Brazilian sugar planter to successfully compete with those of other countries.

—The Pirapanga monument fund, including subscriptions, lottery benefits and interest, on the 31st ult., amounted to 1,891,900\$760. Of this, the provincial assembly has provided that 200,000\$ shall be given to the Misericórdia hospital of São Paulo, and that 800,000\$ shall be set apart as a patrimony for the monument. The expenditures thus far amount to 87,868\$337, leaving an available balance of 84,032\$532 for the monument itself. The proceeds of the next lottery are estimated at 200,000\$, making a construction fund of 1,000,000\$.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Ituauna company has just received a lot of new rolling stock.

—The Ribeirão Preto station on the Moggyana line was formally inaugurated on the 9th inst.

—The Moggyana company is substituting an iron bridge for the wooden one over the Moggy-guassú.

—The minister of agriculture has refused to allow the Bahia and S. Francisco railway to import cross-tied pine sleepers, because there are plenty of native woods suitable for the purpose. What the respective prices are does not appear, but common sense points out that the pine must have stood in cheaper than the *produto nacional*, or the company never would have ordered pine sleepers.

—The S. Carlos do Pímal line, of São Paulo, has asked permission of the general government for an extension from Araraquara to Sant'Anna do Paranahyba, on the Rio Paranahyba, for an extension of the Jahu branch to the Rio Parana-puma, and a new branch from S. Carlos do Pímal to Moggy-guassú. In case privileges are given for all these extensions, controversies with the Moggyana and Paulista companies must inevitably result.

LOCAL NOTES

—Why does nothing appear about those holes in the bow of the iron-clad *Javary*?

—The Mint coined postage stamps and cards of the cost of 20,591\$ in 1884-85. And snarlers say it is of no use!

—The Portuguese government having relieved its consul general here, the consul at Bahia assumed the office on the 4th inst.

—The minister of empire paid an unexpected visit to the *abbatir* on the 6th, and was far from pleased with what he saw and heard there.

—On the 10th inst. a father gave his daughter, a baby less than six months old, a mixture of garlic and ginger and killed the poor child.

—Are not those Spanish decorations anent the inundation business an unconscionable time coming? Perhaps the war with Germany has interfered.

—By decree of the 5th the concessions of the factories at Araraquama and Mangaratiba, belonging to the Rio de Janeiro Central Sugar Factories, are declared lapsed.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 10th notices the arrival here of a cargo of Swedish pine, giving name of vessel, that is the largest on record, viz: 7,394 doz.

—The *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio* distributed, on the 8th, such laurels as were gained by the Brazilian expositors at the Amsterdam and Nice exhibitions. They make a good show, and we are obliged for the polite invitation sent us to be present upon the occasion of the distribution.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	225,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1885.	
<i>Assets.</i>	
Capital, un-called.....	4,444,444 5/10
Bills discounted.....	1,347,931 3/10
Head office and branches.....	917,370 3/10
Loans, current accounts etc.....	5,712,055 5/10
Bonds of Gold Loan 1879.....	1,873,389 4/10
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	6,244,837 4/10
Cash.....	2,864,573 3/10
	28,778,133 7/10

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital subscribed.....	8,888,888 8/10
Deposits in account current.....	472,138 4/10
do 3, 6 and 10 days notice.....	3,321,565 1/10
do 30 and 60 days notice.....	305,776 7/10
do fixed maturity.....	2,092,293 4/10
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	7,200,000 0/10
Sundry payables.....	6,175,818 1/10
Bills payable.....	115,362 5/10
	28,778,133 7/10

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1885.
For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
W. H. Bilton, actg. Manager.
Pedro J. de Sousa, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

September 4.	
7 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
1 do.....	1,086 000
25 do.....	1,088 000
1 do.....	1,089 000
1,200 5/10 do.....	107 1/2 %
8 Banco Brazil.....	258 000
4 Banco Rural.....	290 200
157 Leopoldina R.R. 100\$.....	136 000
100 do do last trans. day.....	10 000
30 deb. do do.....	532 000
25 S. Christovão tramway.....	200 000
5 Jardim Botânico do.....	141 500
30 Duca D. Pedro II.....	130 000
90 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) a series.....	82 000

September 5.	
30,000 5/10 Six per cent. apolices, Prev. Bahia.....	80 %
45 Banco do Commercio.....	220 000
120 deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$.....	177 000
25 S. Christovão tramway.....	200 000
10 Carris Urbanos do.....	266 000
5 Argos Fluminense Co.....	534 000
10 Fricidade do.....	215 000
35 Alliance.....	30 500
230 Nacional de Navegação 2 series, b. o. 20 Outr premium.....	75 000

September 9.	
124 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,086 000
200 5/10 do Rio Grande.....	172 1/2 %
1,000 5/10 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 100\$.....	94 %
14 do do.....	170 000
60 do do.....	170 000
65 Alliance Insc. Co.....	30 500

September 11.	
1 Six per cent. apolice.....	1,087 000
97 do.....	1,088 000
100 5/10 do.....	107 1/2 %
125 Banco Brazil.....	258 000
10 Banco Industrial.....	106 000
100 Caragola R.R.....	135 000
70 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.....	60 %
50 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	142 500
40 Villa Isabel do.....	230 000
50 Brazil Industrial.....	230 000
62 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 67 %	60 000
97 do do (gold 5%) 2 series.....	81 500

September 12.	
110 Six per cent. apolices.....	1,086 000
20 Banco Rural.....	280 000
50 Banco Commercial.....	245 000
100 Leopoldina R.R. 100\$.....	137 000
30 Jardim Botânico tramway.....	142 500
150 Carris Urbanos do.....	267 000
100 Nova Permatage Insc. Co.....	22 000
62 hyp. notes Banco Prolat.....	67 %
367 do do (gold 5%) 1 series.....	81 500

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had but six working days since our last report and the sales reported are fair. Receipts show a sharp decrease, and apparently the railway has overtaken the supply, although it is possible that the holidays are also influencing this. The business done is pretty fairly divided between the United States and Europe, and prices have been steadily maintained.

Sales since our last report have been:

58,917 bags for United States
44,475 " Europe
10,138 " Elsewhere

113,540 bags.

The clearances have been:

United States:

Sept. 4 New York Br str Wandie.....	34,740
4 do do Shiraz.....	12,681
5 Baltimore Amer bk Codomo.....	4,623
5 New Orleans Br str George Fisher.....	15,597
11 New York " Lassell.....	8,215
12 do do Author.....	18,467
12 do Nor bg Abidin.....	6,000
13 Baltimore Amer bk Serena.....	3,518

<i>Europe.</i>	
Sept. 4 Hamburg Ger str Renard.....	4,605
4 do do Frankfurt.....	8,693
4 Antwerp do.....	507
5 Bordeaux Fr str Senegal.....	1,811
5 Marseilles do.....	6,407
11 Hamburg Ger str Uruguay.....	15,014
11 London Br str Tamar.....	7,654
11 Antwerp do.....	700
11 Genoa Ital str Perso.....	1,915
12 Antwerp Ger str Berlin.....	1,424
12 Hamburg do.....	5,852
12 Havre Fr str Ville de Rio de Janeiro abt.....	500

<i>Elsewhere.</i>	
Sept. 4 River Plate Br str Thales.....	2,446
5 West Coast " Patagonia.....	180
9 River Plate Fr str Giroude.....	554

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 15,391 bags per day, against 20,030 bags for the preceding thirteen days. The daily average since the 1st inst is:

16,572 bags
against 19,120 " in 1884
" 8,709 " " 1883
" 21,665 " " 1882
" 16,753 " " 1881
" 16,741 " " 1880

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed.....	48,200—58,300	per arroba
Superior.....	4 430—4 566	nominal
Good first.....	4 430—4 566	nominal
Regular first.....	3 750—3 950	5 800—5 800
Ordinary first.....	3 410—3 540	5 600—5 600
Ordinary second.....	2 350—2 480	4 200—4 200
Capitania.....	3 130—3 340	4 600—4 600
Escolha.....	2 380—2 590	3 500—3 500

Stock was this morning estimated to be 407,000 bags.

<i>Vessels loading and to load.</i>	
New York Br str Plati.....	5,500
Baltimore Amer bk Yamoyden.....	5,500
do do Albemarle.....	1
Hamburg Gr str Hamburg.....	3,000
do do Valparaiso.....	7,000
Marseilles Fr str Savon.....	4,000
do do Congo.....	4,000
Trieste Ger str Hnatina.....	8,000
do Amst str Melpomene.....	5,000
Genoa Ital str Oriole.....	2,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Receipts	Sales
Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....	Europe.....
Elsewhere.....	Elsewhere.....	Elsewhere.....	Elsewhere.....
Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....	Stock.....
Good and.....	Good and.....	Good and.....	Good and.....
Exchange on London average.....	Exchange on London average.....	Exchange on London average.....	Exchange on London average.....

Sept 4	Sept 5	Sept 6	Sept 7	Sept 8	Sept 9	Sept 10	Sept 11	Sept 12	Sept 13	Sept 14
16,977	14,477	6,434	15,024	13,553	26,735	10,839	19,773	18,484	11,531	91,548
9,724	12,476	1,470	10,844	1,470	10,844	1,470	10,844	1,470	10,844	1,470
2,066	4,770	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
3,672	17,176	37,000	38,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	44,000	45,000	46,000
5,750	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
5,750	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10	35 1/2 & 5/10

Sept 15	Sept 16	Sept 17	Sept 18	Sept 19	Sept 20	Sept 21	Sept 22	Sept 23	Sept 24	Sept 25
19,773	18,484	11,531	91,548	10,839	12,681	15,597	18,467	21,315	24,163	27,011
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470

Sept 26	Sept 27	Sept 28	Sept 29	Sept 30	Sept 31	Oct 1	Oct 2	Oct 3	Oct 4	Oct 5
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470

Sept 32	Sept 33	Sept 34	Sept 35	Sept 36	Sept 37	Sept 38	Sept 39	Sept 40	Sept 41	Sept 42
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470

Sept 43	Sept 44	Sept 45	Sept 46	Sept 47	Sept 48	Sept 49	Sept 50	Sept 51	Sept 52	Sept 53
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470

Sept 54	Sept 55	Sept 56	Sept 57	Sept 58	Sept 59	Sept 60	Sept 61	Sept 62	Sept 63	Sept 64
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF AUGUST 15TH

August 31st, (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

Government Stocks.

1863 4½ per ct. Loan	99-101	1875 5 per ct. Loan	95-7
1865 5 " "	97-99	1877 4½ " "	86-8
1871 5 " "	95-96	1883 4½ " "	83-15

Exchange

ways.

[illegible]

1
22

[illegible]

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO				
Sept.	Senegal Fr	River Plate ^{35d}	Mess. Maritimes	<i>Parthena</i>	Liverpool	14 July	..
	President Fr	do " 4 ^{ed}	do " 4 ^{ed}	<i>Robert Kerr</i>	Cardiff	7 Aug.	..
	Potomac Br	Liverpool ^{35d}	Wilson Sons & C	<i>Sabinia</i>	Cardiff	27 July	..
	Sully Fr	Havre 35d	A. Leuba & Co	<i>Shannon</i>	New York	14 July	..
	Genoa Ital ³⁵	Genoa 35d	J. N. Vincenti & F	<i>Stella</i>	Cardiff	6 Aug.	..
	Anchor Br	Santos 20h	E. Johnston & C	<i>Soveren</i>	Newcastle	27 July	..
	Glenisla Br	Newport ^{35d}	Wilson Sons & C	<i>Tabor</i>	Cardiff	7 Aug.	..
	Girarde Fr	Bombay ^{35d}	Mess. Maritimes	<i>Tib</i>	Antwerp	7 Aug.	..
	Lester Br	River Plate ^{35d}	Norton, W & C	<i>Tyler Dickson</i>	Oporto	31 July	..
	Magellan Br	Valparaiso ^{35d}	Wilson Sons & C	<i>Werkhout</i>	Pernambuco	27 June	..
	Tamar Br	River Plate ^{35d}	Royal Mail				
	Clara Br	Newport ^{35d}	H. Soley & C				
	Savote Fr	Nantes ^{35d}	K. Valais & C				
	Mt. Edgcombe Br	Antwerp ^{35d}	E. Becker & C				
Veres Ital	River Plate ^{35d}	J. N. Vincenti & F					
Uruguay Gr	Santos 20h	E. Johnston & C					
Valparaiso Gr	Hambury ^{35d}	do					
Levin Gr	Santos 20h	H. Soley & Co					
V. de Rio Jan Fr	do 20h	A. Leuba & Co					
V. de Mar Jan Fr	Havre ^{35d}	do					

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1885.						
	DATE	TUNDRAGE	SETHURAGE	WHERE FROM		

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

[illegible]

- Calling at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR BIO

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

August 31st, (in contos de réis or 1:000\$000).

	Brazil	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Salvador	Uruguay	Venezuela	Total
Assets:																	
Treasury bills	41,105	13,000	4,710	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,256
Elites discounted	12,709	3,306	4,573	2,125	5,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,973
Call loans etc.	18,377	12,681	4,449	5,050	3,671	7,440	5,444	2,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,688
Bills receivable	1,493	2,350	—	146	95	100	937	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,888
Real estate	8,008	421	379	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,957
Public funds	6,288	447	1,994	1,330	315	—	1,873	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,665
Securities and shares	2,116	1,692	2,759	1,530	697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,895
Foreign bonds	20,803	591	280	1,084	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,008
Accounts in liquidation	5,051	493	624	1,134	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,058
All other	15,177	1,714	716	593	660	954	12,667	35	31,574	2,865	417	—	—	—	—	—	49,995
Cash	3,679	1,609	2,334	795	1,008	5,336	2,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,979
	135,996	38,725	22,995	15,951	11,446	14,137	24,333	4,372	267,853	22,995	15,951	—	—	—	—	—	387,853
Liabilities:																	
Capital paid up	33,000	8,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,888
Reserve fund	7,337	2,124	1,127	850	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,954
Circulation	18,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,104
Deposits	69,336	27,573	10,700	8,762	4,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137,663
Bills payable	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
Notes in suspense	2,012	424	588	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,372
All other	4,278	114	4,484	691	611	559	13,382	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,177
	135,996	38,725	22,995	15,951	11,446	14,137	24,333	4,372	267,853	22,995	15,951	—	—	—	—	—	387,853

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[illegible]

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